



**POLYTECHNIQUE
MONTRÉAL**

LE GÉNIE
EN PREMIÈRE CLASSE

Guide TP4

INF8808 | Summer 2022

Version JavaScript

Observable notebook

Cahier Observable

- *Observable* is a website which allows you to create JavaScript notebooks
- It's often used to help create data visualizations and with D3
 - *Observable* was founded by the creator of D3

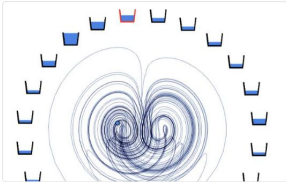
Observable Explore Learn Community Search

New

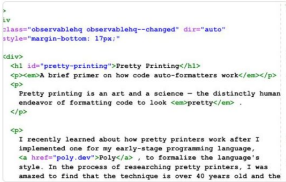
Trending Recent Most liked

Trending


Showing 1-30 of 120 notebooks



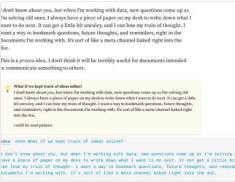
Malkus Waterwheel
Ricky Reusser
Feb 13 · ♥ 26




Pretty Printing
Dylan Freedman
Feb 15 · ♥ 6



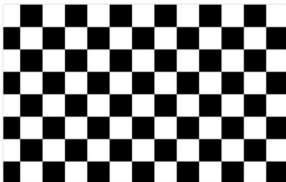
Heart
Mike Bostock
Feb 14 · ♥ 13



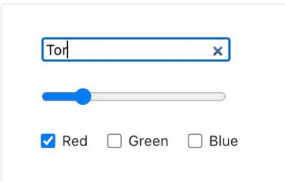
Thought Process
Zeke Nierenberg
Feb 13 · ♥ 17




Lloyd's Algorithm Regular Tilings
Matt Dzuqan



Shader
Mike Bostock



Observable Inputs
Mike Bostock in Observable



Static Site Generator (Netlify)
Tom Larkworthy in Endoint Serv

Observable

Steps to fill the notebook

1. Create an account <https://observablehq.com/>
2. Go on the link for the TP
 - <https://observablehq.com/d/836639e52760f996>
3. Use the “fork” button to create your own copy of the notebook
4. Fill the functions directly in the notebook

The data is available directly in the notebook like so :

```
countries = ▶ Object {2000: Array(174), 2015: Array(174)}
```

```
countries = FileAttachment("countriesData.json").json()
```

Observable

« Fork »



Olivia Gelinas

Link shared Sep 4 Fork of TP4 | INF8808 (Solution) · 1 fork · 1 file

TP4 | INF8808

In this notebook, we will start by creating a simple app to help explore our data. This step is important in conceiving data visualizations. It helps to determine which type of data visualization is appropriate for our data set, as well as which features we'd like to include.

In the rest of this notebook, you will have to complete some cells to prepare for the implementation of an animated bubble chart in the next steps.

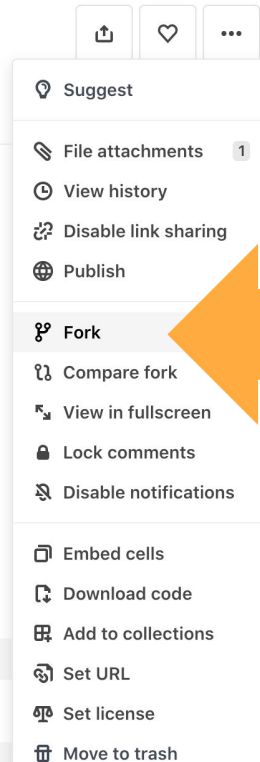
To begin, take a look at the following cells, where the final result will be displayed. Note that typically code is written from bottom to top in Observable notebooks. Thus, it may be helpful to answer the questions in this notebook in reverse order.

```
undefined
```

```
draw(2015, svg2015, xScale(), yScale())
```

```
undefined
```

```
draw(2000, svg2000, xScale(), yScale())
```



Observable

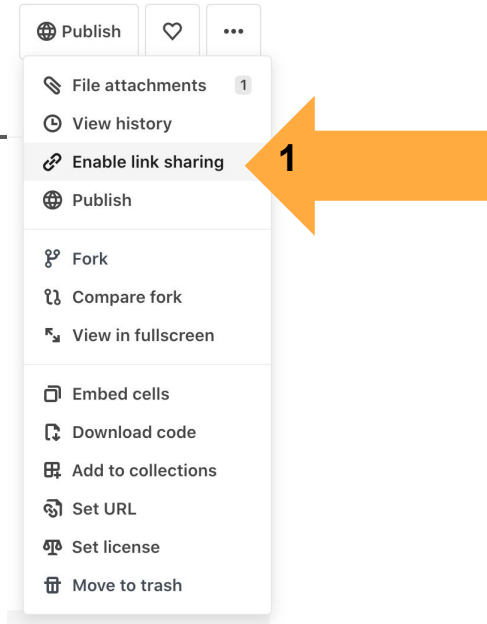
Submission

1. Make sure to enable “link sharing”
2. Copy paste the URL in the file `.observableInfo` in the TP code on Moodle

Important notes :

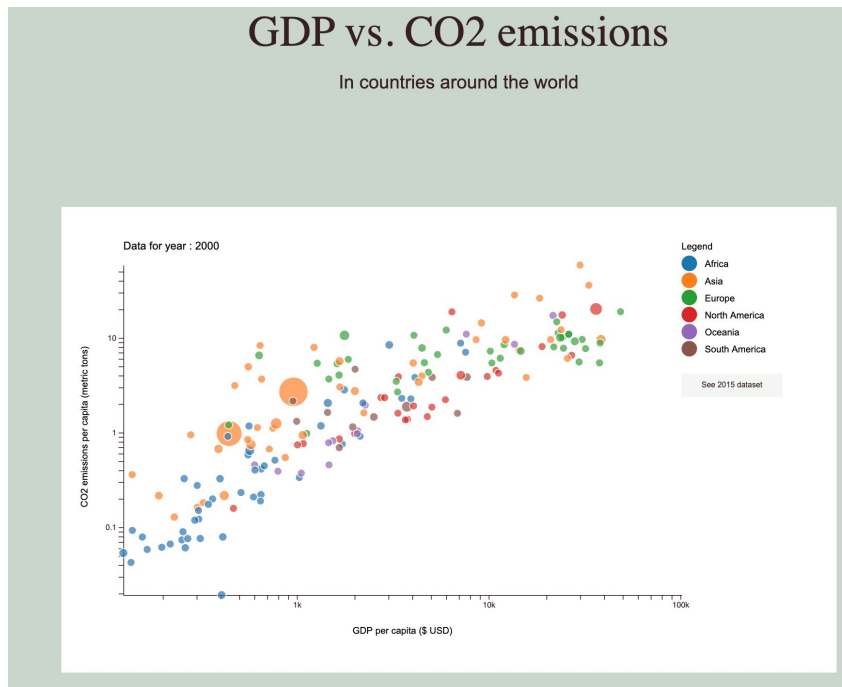
DO NOT MAKE NOTEBOOK PUBLIC.

MAKE SURE NOTEBOOK IS ACCESSIBLE TO T.A.'s BY TESTING THE LINK YOU SUBMIT.



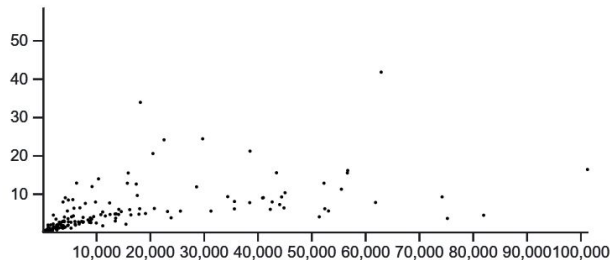
Goals

- Create an animated bubble chart from JSON data.

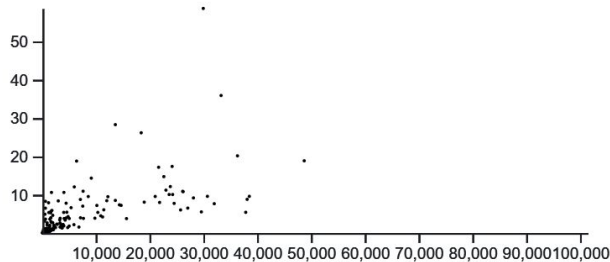


Goals

- Before implementing the code, you will create a simplified version in the *Observable* notebook.
- Link : <https://observablehq.com/d/836639e52760f996>



```
draw(2015, svg2015, xScale(), yScale())
```



Data

countriesData.json

- Data about various countries of the world over two years
- File : `src/assets/data/countriesData.json`
- Columns :
 - **Country Name**
 - **GDP**, country's GDP in USD
 - **CO2**, country's CO2 emissions in metric tonnes
 - **Population**
 - **Continent**

Data

Example

```
{
  "2015": [
    {
      "Country Name": "Albania",
      "GDP": 3952.8012152447,
      "CO2": 1.6026480342,
      "Population": 2880703,
      "Continent": "Europe"
    },
    { ... },
    ...
  ],
  "2000": [ ... ]
}
```

Data exploration

But : Explore the data by filling the Observable notebook

In the notebook on *Observable* :

1. Fill the sections from bottom to top to trace the axes and points
 - The convention is to write code bottom to top in *Observable*

Question 3 :

```
xScale = f()  
  
xScale = function setXScale () {  
  // TODO : Define the linear scale in x for the scatter plot  
}
```

Question 2 :

```
yScale = f()  
  
yScale = function setYScale () {  
  // TODO : Define the linear scale in y for the scatter plot  
}
```

Question 1 :

```
draw = f(year, g, xScale, yScale)  
  
function draw (year, g, xScale, yScale) {  
  // TODO : Draw scatter plot, including axes and circular markers  
}
```

Scales

But : Generate the scales used for the bubble chart

- Dans le fichier `scales.js` :

1. **setRadiusScale**, creates a linear scale for the radius

2. **setColorScale**

3. **setXScale**, creates a log scale for the x axis

4. **setYScale**, creates a log scale for the y axis

Animated bubble chart

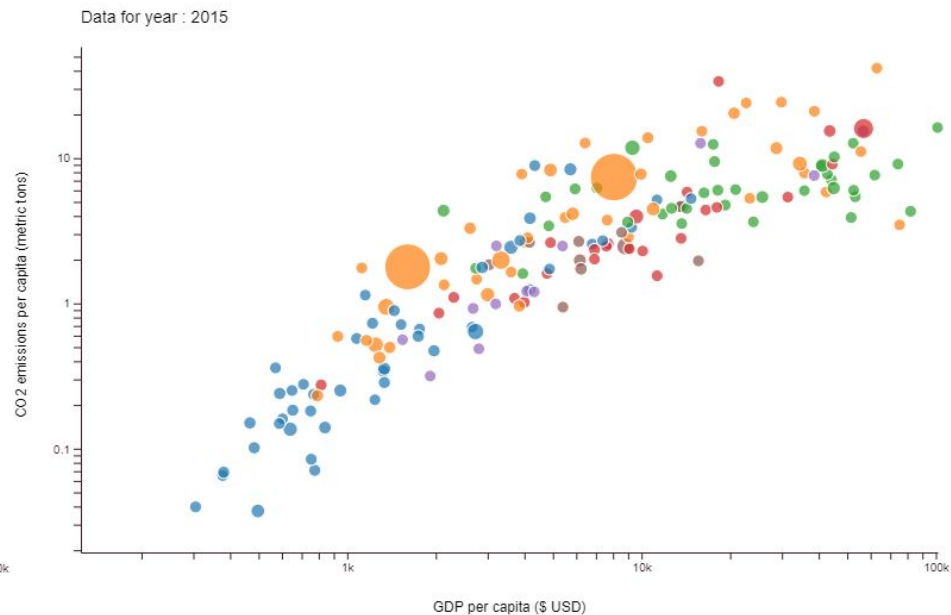
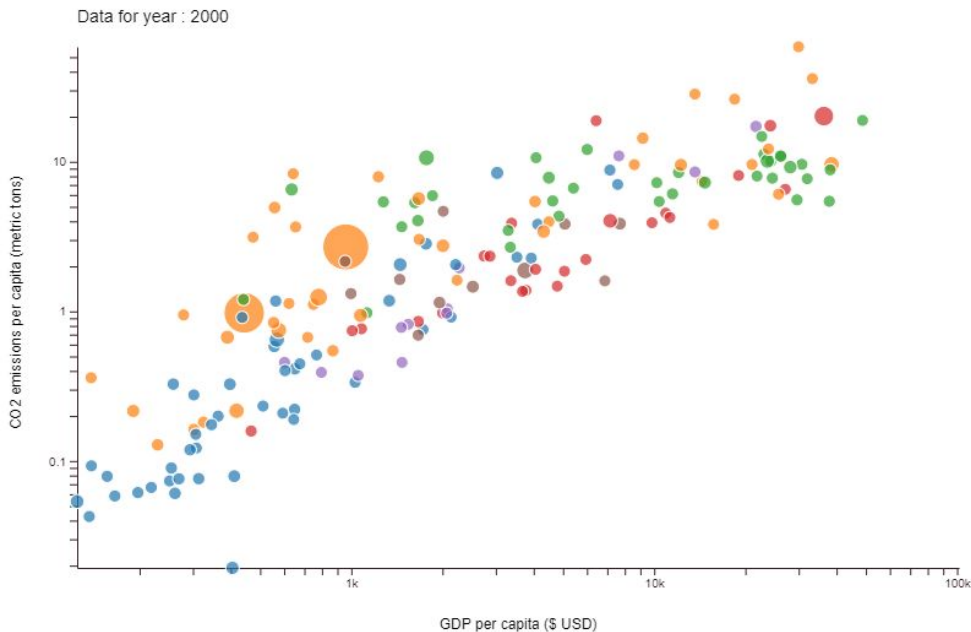
But

Trace the bubble chart, where:

- The position of the center of the circles in **x** corresponds to the circle's **GDP**
- The position of the center of the circles in **y** corresponds to the circle's **CO2**
- The **color** of each circle corresponds to its **continent**
- The **radius** of each circle corresponds to its **population**
- The axes are labelled like in the TP subject
- The circle opacity is **70%** when the circle **is not hovered**
- The circle opacity is **100%** when the circle **is hovered**
- When the data is updated the circles move to their new position with a **D3 transition**

Animated bubble chart

Goal : Animate between the two views of the bubble chart



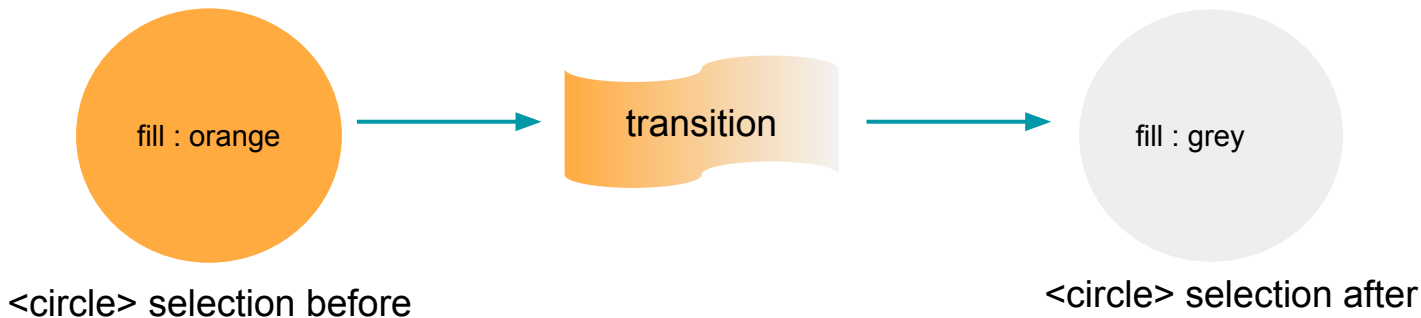
Animated bubble chart

Transition D3

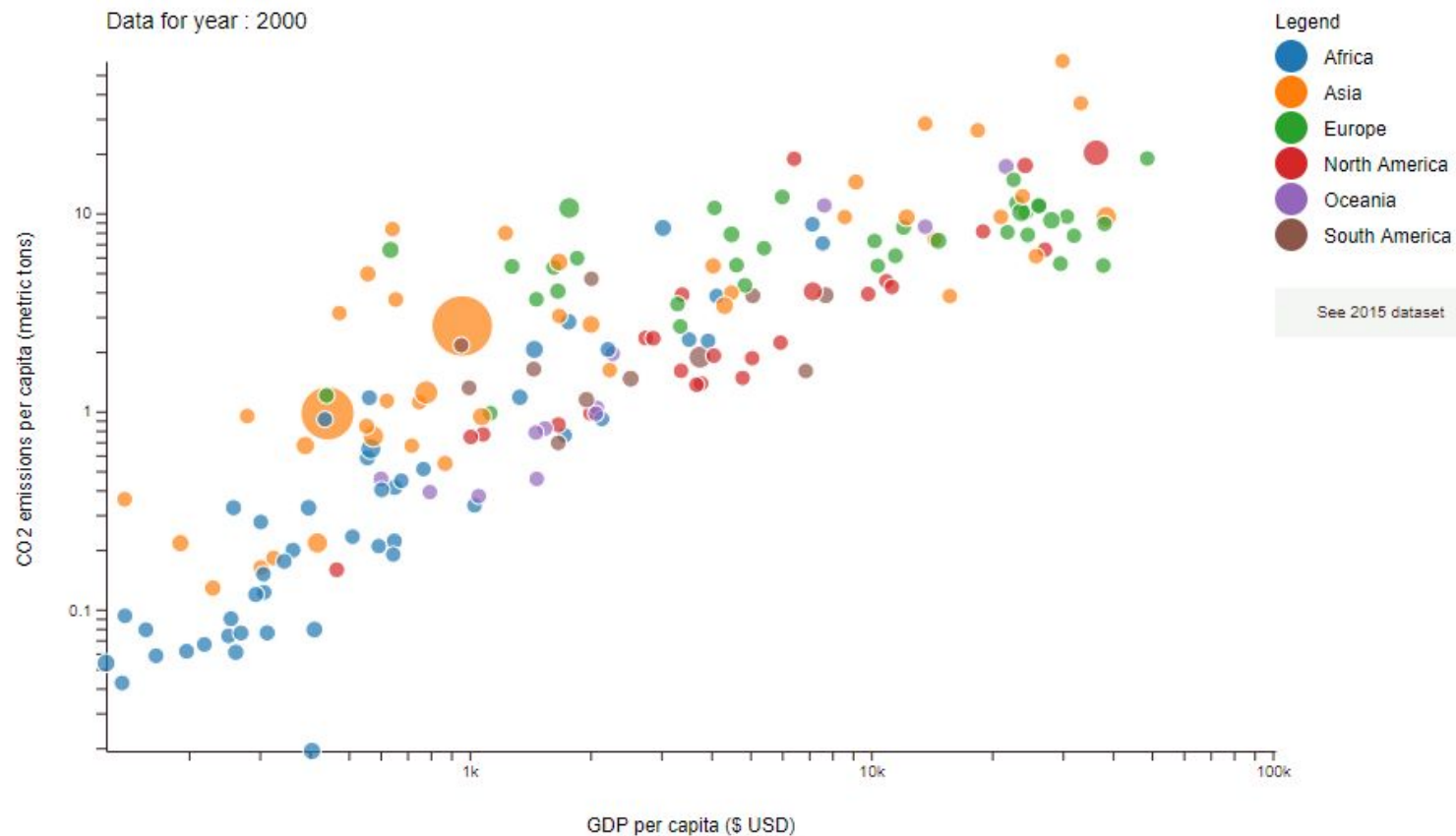
- To animate, use **d3.transition()**

```
d3.selectAll(...)  
.attr(...)//attribute before transition (optional)  
.transition()  
.delay(X).duration(Y).ease(Z)//optional config of transition  
.attr(...) //attribute after transition (optional)
```

Exemple :



Legend



Légende

The legend indicates which continent each color in the graph corresponds to.

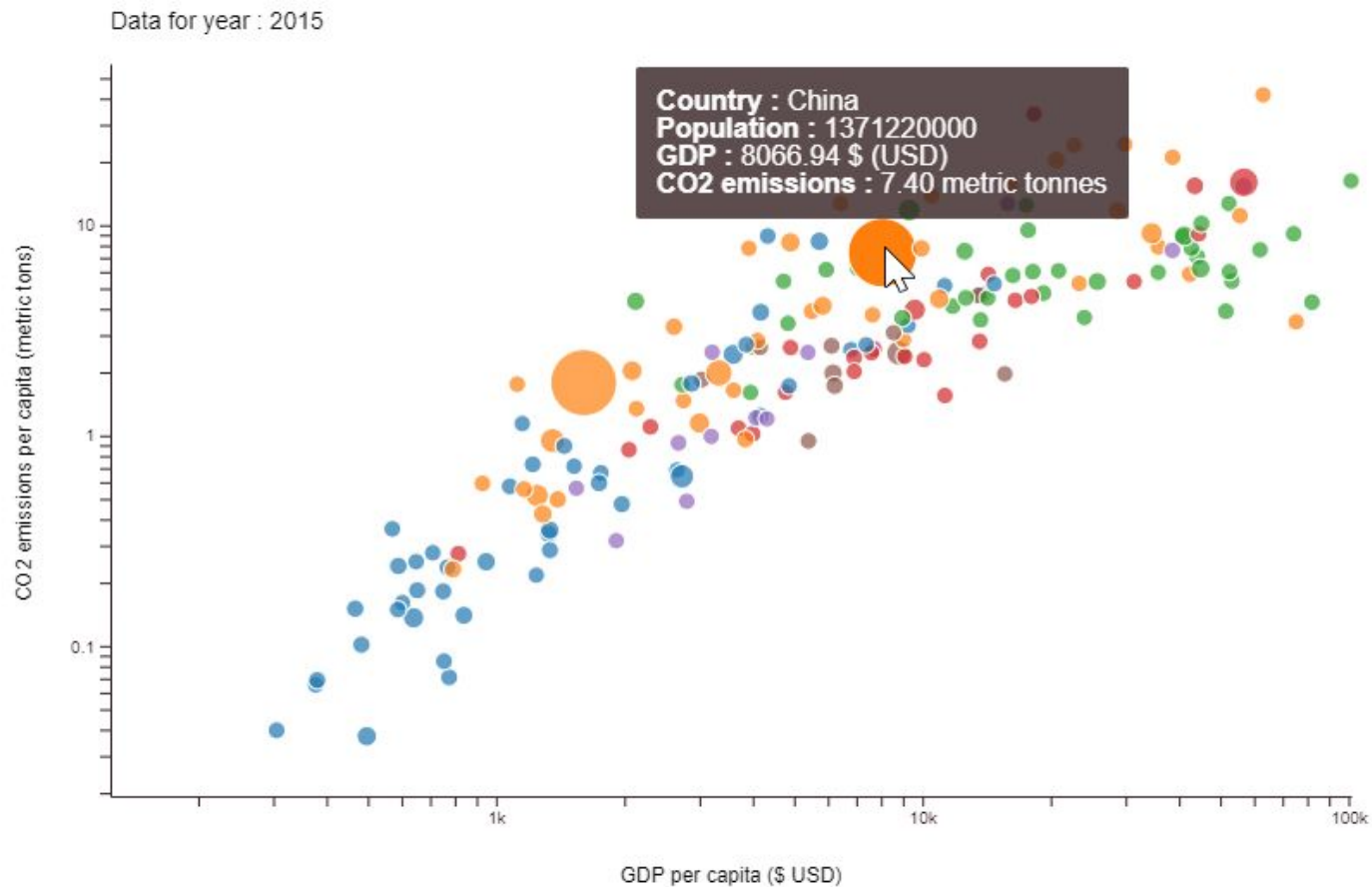
- Use the imported library in `legend.js` :

```
import d3Legend from 'd3-svg-legend'

/**
 * Draws the legend.
 *
 * @param {*} colorScale The color scale to use
 * @param {*} g The d3 Selection of the graph's g SVG element
 * @param {number} width The width of the graph, used to place the legend
 */
export function drawLegend (colorScale, g, width) {
  // TODO : Draw the legend using d3Legend
  // For help, see : https://d3-legend.susielu.com/
}
```

Tooltip

Example



Tooltip

- Fill the code in tooltip.js.

```
/**
 * Defines the contents of the tooltip. See CSS for tooltip styling. The tooltip
 * features the country name, population, GDP, and CO2 emissions, preceded
 * by a label and followed by units where applicable.
 *
 * @param {object} d The data associated to the hovered element
 * @returns {string} The tooltip contents
 */
export function getContents (d) {
  // TODO : Generate tooltip contents
  return ''
}
```

Notes TP4

Observable

- In the notebook from *Observable*, if you see nothing appearing, make sure the function *draw()* returns an HTML node
 - See : *.node()*
- If you still see nothing, try disabling browser extensions that could block JavaScript code from executing
 - Ex : *Ad Block, NoScript, etc.*

Notes TP4

Échelles

- Reminder : A scale in d3 is used to convert values from the *domain* into values from the *range* according to the defined transformation
- For example, see : **scaleLinear**, **scaleOrdinal**, **scaleLog** from D3
- There exists color schemes that can be used to configure color scales, such as **d3.schemeCategory10**
- To create a scale with this *scheme* as a *range* :
 - `color = d3.scaleOrdinal(d3.schemeCategory10)`

d3.schemeCategory10 <>



An array of ten categorical colors represented as RGB hexadecimal strings.

Notes TP4

Legend

- The library documentation for more help as needed :
<https://d3-legend.susielu.com/>
- In particular, notice how to make legends with custom shapes (circle, rectangle, etc.)

Due date

June 5th 2021, 11:59PM